

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription

always state whether renewal or new

subscriber.

When you renew from another post

office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be

sure to give former address.

Something new to jaw over. The

chewing gum manufacturers have

found a trust.

Recent elections in New York disturb

the politicians with signs that the

people are decidedly with Gov. Hughes

and against them.

Great Britain and Russia have as-

sumed a protectorate over Persia. It

was high time that somebody did, to

stop the robbery and murder of the

common people.

West Virginians, and especially West

Virginia politicians, are said to take a

peculiar interest in the development of

airships. That is about the only way

they can reach many parts of the State.

Another illustration of the beauties

of the primary system. Each of the

candidates for Governor of Virginia

have had to ante up \$1,500 as first

payment on expenses of primaries. Fine

chance for a poor man to run.

Snakes have always had credit as

the best raters, but two big gray rats

put into the cage at Dalton, Ga., of a

seven-foot rattlesnake for his breakfast

attacked and killed him. A shot-

gun is the only certain thing in dealing

with big gray rats.

It is a comfort to learn that the

tremendous Socialist meetings held in

New York City are made up almost

wholly of aliens. As soon as an im-

migrant gets enough interest in the

country to become a citizen he ceases to

be a Socialist.

The new fishing law of Pennsylvania

prohibits fishing on Sunday, and the

Fish Commissioner gives warning that

anyone he catches will be arrested and

fined \$20. Probably he will not at-

tempt to catch many. This is one of

the freak laws that have a tendency to

injure law observance generally.

Southern papers say that people

would be astonished to know how popu-

lar Senator Aldrich has become in the

South. The real men of the South are

getting as far away as possible from

the dreary old graveyard of the Lost

Cause, and heading for the warm, grow-

ing sunshine of to-day.

German propositions to raise a fund

for a navy are very interesting. A bill

is before the Reichstag to tax all fur-

niture one, two and three marks per 1,000

marks value, according to the quality

of the furniture; that is, the cheapest

furniture in every house will be charged

25 cents upon every \$250 valuation, the

next grade 40 cents, and the best 75

cents.

The Louisiana courts have been di-

viding the moral question between the

North and the Northwest side, as Hud-

bras would say. A New Orleans mulat-

to, Virginia R. Davis, left her estate,

worth \$25,000, to a white man with

whom she had been living. The court

has taken the property away from him,

however, and given it to an illegitimate

FAIR WARNING.

COMRADE:

When The National Tribune first offered 1,000 town lots and 1,000 five-acre plots of ground outside the city limits subscriptions began pouring in rapidly. At that time we warned our subscribers, if interested, to take advantage of the offer at once. Coupled with this warning was the statement that no further number of lots would be offered on those terms.

After our subscription books had been closed we received several thousand dollars, which we returned to the senders, being unable to accept further subscriptions under that offer.

The second offer is 1,200 lots, together with 1,200 five-acre tracts of land, for the sum of \$100 for a lot and a five-acre tract. Subscriptions to this offer are coming in just as rapidly as to the first. We now warn our readers that it will be only a few days before this offer is over-subscribed.

When these 1,200 town lots and five-acre tracts are sold no more will be offered at any price until after the allotment of lands to those who have already subscribed. Allotment will be made the latter part of June.

This is a last chance to secure a town lot and five-acre tract for \$100.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

A BRUTAL SPEECH.

On the heels of the erection of the monument to Wirz and the presentation of the Jefferson Davis silver to the battleship Mississippi comes as brutal an outburst as has been made in a public address since the close of the war. We are glad to say that it was not made by a Confederate soldier, by no man who knows from experience what real war is, and had the courage to fight for his convictions. It was a speech such as would have been impossible from the lips of any man who had seen and felt the awful terrors and sufferings of actual war. Men who never felt a wound are proverbially callous to the sufferings of others, either friends or enemies, and no barbarous Indian could have shown such brutal joy in the death and suffering inflicted by the war than Thomas Upton Sisson, in a speech at the Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans of Memphis, Tenn., June 10.

Mr. Sisson, who represents one of the districts in the Yancey country of the Mississippi, is a young man, born in Mississippi four years after the war. He is serving his second term in Congress, which he has not attracted attention by his ability either as an orator, a thinker or an effective worker. In his speech he said: "The principles you fought for were right in '61 and are right to-day. You were not conquered then; you are not conquered now."

"And the greatest monuments in your honor are the millions of pensions the Federal Government pays to the widows and orphans your valor made and the 46,000 graves in Arlington Cemetery, which the Federal Government decorates each 30th of May."

"As long as these monuments are perpetuated to your honor you need exact no others."

This simply passes any fitting comment. A man who can, 45 years after the war, revel in the death, wounds and suffering inflicted by that war, and point to them as the brightest monument to the men who fought on the losing side is so lost to ordinary feelings of humanity that words are wasted upon him. He is not so dangerous, however, as his inflammatory utterances would indicate, because they so overstep the bounds of decency and reason as to bring their own condemnation. As might have been expected from such manly, brave, fighting men as the Confederate veterans whom he was addressing, they shouted their denunciation of his sentiments and called on him to sit down. There came a struggle between him and them, with a determination on his part to maintain them to his disgraceful utterances. A great many of the Confederates left the hall, refusing to listen longer to such a barbarous tirade. The only approval that came seems to have been by some of the vindictive women, who devote their lives to hating the Yankees, and one of them, Mrs. Moore Mudgett, of Dallas, Tex., got so stirred up that she sprang to her feet, secured the attention of the meeting and shouted:

"We have lived as rebels, we are still rebels, and we will die as rebels."

This again aroused the assembly to a storm of angry protests, mingled with the vehement shouts of the unconstructed women and others that it was hard to say which had the majority.

Mr. Sisson's abilities are so meager that this is the first time that he has succeeded in attracting any notice. In Congress he has never secured the least attention by anything that he has done or said, either for his own people or for the country at large. He seems to be nothing but a loud voice, an intemperance and a slender assortment of obsolete ideas. In the grand work of building up the prosperity of the South, in which his colleagues are generally so well employed, he has had no part whatever, seemingly has taken no interest, and is only conspicuous, as in the present instance, when he has a chance to do something which must be infinitely hurtful to the development of his section.

Contrast the viciousness of this speech with the address of Henry Waterson at the unveiling of the monument to Gen. S. D. Lee at Vicksburg:

"Those of us who survive that dread ordeal are old men now, and each annual roll call brings yet fewer of us together. Presently there will be nothing among the living not one who fought on either side. Happy those who have been spared to look upon a land never again to be wet by fraternal blood and a people reunited forever in hand and heart. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, touched long ago by the angels of our better nature, swell at last the universal chorus of the Union; the memory of deeds of kindness and of valor done; of a common blood and race; for, impossible as the line of fire seemed, we were one people then and we are one people now, the war of sections a mutual and a blessed heritage."

"This is why we are assembled in a National cemetery to rear a memorial to a Confederate General. He was of the best the South has to offer upon the altars of American manhood, all that the North could wish an American to be. I have ridden to battle with him, and knelt by his side in prayer, and can truly say that what his great kinsman was to Virginia he was to Mississippi."

A GRAND COMRADE GONE.

A dispatch from Commander-in-Chief Nevius states that Past Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz died at Toledo, June 14. This news comes most unexpectedly, and will carry mourning to the veterans all over the country. Comrade Kountz was the second private soldier to be elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and his election brought a new era into the administration of the Order. He was a little German boy at the outbreak of the war, without any advantages of family or education, but he felt the stirrings of patriotism as strongly as any, and enlisted at once in the 37th Ohio as a drummer boy. The 37th Ohio, or the 3d German regiment, was made up almost wholly of Germans and commanded by German officers. Its first Colonel was Edward Silver, but during the most of its service it was commanded by Col. L. Von Blesing, and it made a splendid record in the Army of the Tennessee. Comrade Kountz took part in all its service until Sherman's assault on Mission Ridge, when he threw away his drum, took up a gun and entered the ranks. He lost a leg in the engagement, and upon his return home secured an education, entered the office of the Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio, and was several times elected Treasurer by flattering majorities. After his retirement from the Treasury he entered insurance, and built up a very fine business through excellent methods and the great confidence the people of Toledo had in him. He was appointed one of a commission to establish the National Military Park at Vicksburg, and served on that to the completion of the work. He was active from the first in the Grand Army, had a warm feeling for his old comrades, and was for years the Commander of Forsyth Post. He was Commander of the Department of Ohio in 1881, and elected Commander-in-Chief at the National Encampment at Minneapolis in 1884.

Comrade Kountz was a gentle, lovable man, true to every relation in life, earnestly sympathetic with his comrades, always helpful to them to the extent of his ability, and will be sincerely mourned not only by them, but still more by the people of Toledo and Lucas County, with whom his life was passed, and who knew him and his admirable qualities so well.

TO INCORPORATE THE G. A. R.

It will be remembered that the Saratoga National Encampment of the G. A. R. established a permanent fund to provide for the expenses of the Order as its membership dwindled. At the Toledo National Encampment the Commander-in-Chief was instructed to appoint a committee of three comrades learned in the law to consider legislation for the incorporation of the Trustees of the Permanent Fund. The Commander-in-Chief appointed as this committee Comrades Leo Ransauer, Samuel W. Pennypacker and Alfred B. Beers. This committee has now made its report, and it is published in General Orders, No. 7, by the Commander-in-Chief. The report says that it would not be wise to incorporate the Trustees, and that there should be nothing less than an incorporation of the G. A. R. If an incorporation is decided upon, the incorporation of the Trustees would raise several difficult questions, one of them being the regulation of a corporation by the G. A. R., an unincorporated body. On the other hand, an incorporation of the G. A. R. would give it complete control of the funds and bring it under the protection of the courts, which would see that its rules and regulations were rigidly complied with in regard to the funds. The report says:

"The principal of the funds thus given would be beyond the reach of those of our comrades who carelessly or thoughtlessly may consume them, and the earnings and interest would flow into our treasury periodically to meet such proper outlays as legitimate needs make necessary. The obligations of our organization could be guarded and protected until the last comrade is laid to rest, and the courts would say in the end that the funds were not lost. Did these principles that our Order had in its financial management manifested that same high sense of duty which each member had exercised when he tendered his services (and if necessary his life) to preserve his country?"

The report concludes with a recommendation that the G. A. R. be incorporated, and that application be made to Congress for this purpose at the earliest practicable opportunity, and that such corporation be named "The Grand Army of the Republic."

Not only was the voyage of the battleships around the world one of the very greatest adventures this country ever received, and one which will make immensely for an increase of our foreign trade, but it seems to have been comparatively inexpensive. According to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the great voyage only cost about \$1,500,000 more than would have been spent had the fleet remained in home waters.

ENGLAND'S PENNY WAR SCARE.

People are generally fools about war scares, but the funniest of all of this class are the fits which the English people are throwing over a possible invasion by German airships. The remarkable flight of Count Zeppelin's balloon for 825 miles has greatly accentuated the scare, and the English people into a great excitement. As usual, no one seems to sit down with pencil and paper and figure out the mathematics of the expected invasion. Count Zeppelin's great balloon, which carried only a few persons, was about 800 feet long and some 50 feet wide. There would be no use in attempting a descent upon England, with its very dense population and its strong bodies of troops in easy supporting distance of one another by rail, with less than 100,000 German soldiers. If we should assume that a balloon approximately the size of Count Zeppelin's would carry as many as 50 soldiers, it would take 20 of them to carry a battalion of 1,000 men and 2,000 to carry 100,000. A fleet of this size would cover a large portion of the German Empire, would exhaust all the materials in the world to build it, and with the workmen hard at it day and night would take very many months to build and equip. The total cost would be greater than that of building several Dreadnoughts, and all the preparations would be so extensive as to convulse the world and give England abundant time to concentrate troops enough to defend an army several times that proposed to be landed.

The whole thing seems to be about the most absurd of all the wildly absurd war scares which have ever convulsed any people, and it is remarkable that men as intelligent as the Englishmen are should allow themselves to be thrown off their balance by anything so innately silly.

Apocryphs of this it will be remembered that Napoleon once contemplated an invasion of England, and started an army of men to building batons at Boulogne to cross the narrow channel. He had not gone very far in the work when he saw the absolute futility of building a sufficient number of boats to convey his troops, and the impossibility after that were built of getting his troops across the channel. To conceal his failure and distract the attention of his people, he started another continental war. Napoleon's scheme was far more practical than that of airships.

Probably Tennyson had much to do with shaping the minds of the people so as to make them receptive of this war scare. Seventy years ago he wrote:

"For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be;
Saw the Heavens fill with commerce,
Argosies of magic sails,
Pilotless, through the vast, dropping
Down with costly bales."

"Heard the Heavens fill with shouting,
And the shouts of a ghastly deed,
From the Nations' airy navies
Grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper
Of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the people
Plunging thru the thunder storm."

This was only a poet's dream, and is absolutely impracticable, as poets' dreams are only too likely to be. The British Isles are very small country, having altogether only 121,391 square miles. This is not so large as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and on this is packed a population of 42,000,000. In England and Wales the population reaches about 600 to the square mile, and we know what sturdy fighters the English and Welsh are. Even a well-drilled German army of 100,000 men would have a terribly hard time, with inevitable destruction, in lighting into such a hornet's nest as it would find upon descending anywhere in England.

The veteran Marshal Von Moltke said once that he had many plans for getting into England, but he had never been able to form one for getting out. This contains the whole truth, as it is the truth about any invasion of this country, and the English war scare is supremely ludicrous.

THE STEPHENSON MONUMENT.

General Orders, No. 8, by Commander-in-Chief H. M. Nevius, announces that the monument in Washington, D. C., to Dr. Stephenson, the founder of the G. A. R., will be unveiled on Saturday, July 3, at 2:30 p. m. The monument stands at the intersection of Seventh street, Louisiana avenue and Pennsylvania avenue. The Commanders of the Departments of the Potomac, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia are requested to be present with as large a representation of their Departments as is possible. The Commanders of all the departments are requested to be present with their Department officers and comrades if possible.

The details of the ceremony are under the charge of a sub-committee consisting of Comrades Thomas S. Hopkins, James Tanner and John McElroy. All requests for information may be sent to the Chairman, Comrade Hopkins, Hibbs Building, Washington, D. C. The Commander-in-Chief will be at the Ebbitt House, in Washington on the evening of July 2, when and where he will meet the Committee on Arrangements, and will be glad to see as many comrades of the G. A. R. as are in Washington.

THE WIRZ MONUMENT.

Comrade Thomas M. Storke, the proprietor of the Santa Barbara (Cal.) Independent, and for one time Mayor of the city, was during his service in the army a prisoner at Andersonville. In his first Memorial Day editorial he said:

"It is unfortunate, however, at this hour that State pride and local prejudice should have led the Daughters of the Confederacy to erect a monument to the notorious General Wirz. He was tried and found guilty of crimes which deserved the death to which he was sentenced. History has recorded its conviction that the sentence was just."

"But what Wirz was hung for was not that men were not exchanged, but that he made the condition of prisoners many times worse than it need be. Did the days when there were 33,000 men in the stockade, and when men were dying at the rate of 80 a day, the thousands who were hanging from the polluted staked posts and the stockade, and was alive with maggots and filth of all kinds. If Wirz had

desired, a trough could have been taken from the stream a few hundred yards above where it entered the stockade, and good, pure water furnished. Again, if a Northern commander of any prison had supplied himself with bloodhounds to run down the escaping prisoner, humanity would have cried out against him. This was one of the charges against Wirz of which he was convicted, and no one has ever denied that the conviction was on insufficient evidence."

THE TRICENTENARY OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Gov. George H. Prouty, of Vermont, invites all veterans of the War of the Union, of the Spanish-American War and also the Sons of Veterans to participate in the parade of the celebration of the tricentenary of the discovery of Lake Champlain. The parade will be on "Vermont Day," July 8. The veterans and Sons of Veterans residing in Vermont are requested to rendezvous at the First Congregational Church on South Winslow Avenue at 9 a. m. sharp. There will be banners displayed there for each organization. All veterans who served in other than Vermont regiments will march together. Everyone is requested to wear his G. A. R. Army Corps and Regimental badges and to bring such National, State and old battle flags as he may have. The Vermont Society of Colonial Wars and the Vermont Society of Sons of the American Revolution will be present and form an escort. There will be a grand military review under the command of Brig.-Gen. Stephen Perry Jocelyn, U. S. A., Chief Marshal. Cots will be furnished the visiting veterans at \$1 per night, with meals at reasonable prices. The veterans who expect to be present are requested to notify by July 1, Charles E. Beach, Chairman of the Military Committee, 184 College Street, or Capt. O. H. Parker, Secretary, 168 Bank Street, Burlington, Vt. All veterans should call at the bureau of information in the Standard Memorial Hall. As this is probably the last time that the old soldiers of the Green Mountain State will march in regimental ranks, it is earnestly desired that there be the fullest possible attendance. The Commander of the Department of Vermont, G. A. R., and of all military organizations are doing all they can to insure a large attendance. It is particularly desired that every member of the Old Vermont Brigade, the Second Vermont and the 1st Vt. Cav. should be present.

Lieut. Lahm points out a really important use of the aeroplane which has hitherto escaped attention. He believes, with much reason, that it can be made of great service in rescuing from stranded ships, and that every lifesaving station should be provided with one. Undoubtedly as soon as the aeroplane is worked down to a practical, every-day machine it can be put to this use with the best possible results. Even if it could not bring ashore the passengers, it would be a much more certain and effective method of carrying life lines than the present method of firing a bomb over the ship.

Florida Monthly Crop Calendar.

Something can be planted, grown and gathered in Florida every month in the year. The National Tribune is in receipt of the following crop calendar for the year for South-Central Florida, in which the St. Cloud Colony is located, prepared for us by Prof. P. H. Rolfe, Director of the Florida State Agricultural Experiment Station:

JANUARY.—Irish potatoes, onion sets, lettuce plants, spinach, celery sets, manioc plants, sweet potato plants, tomato plants, okra seed, cucumbers, cantaloupes, Summer squash, watermelons, snapbeans, radishes, beets, carrots, corn, mustard, orange trees, lime trees, peach trees, peach trees, fig trees, grape vines, palm trees.

FEBRUARY.—Onion sets, spinach, tomato plants, eggplant plants, radish plants, okra seed, snapbeans, radish, corn, sorghum, watermelon, cantaloupes.

MARCH.—Eggplant plants, pepper plants, okra, radish, sweet potato plants, rose, cowpeas, velvet beans, collard seed, beggarweed, peanuts, corn, sorghum, rice.

APRIL.—Sweet potatoes, velvet beans, cowpeas, okra, radish, beggarweed, peanuts, corn, sorghum, rice, collard seed.

MAY.—Sweet potatoes, velvet beans, cowpeas, okra, radish, beggarweed (cleaned seed), sorghum, millet, collard plants, June.—Cowpeas, sorghum, eggplant seed, pepper seed, sweet potato, collard plants, sorghum, millet, radish.

JULY.—Sweet potatoes, cowpeas, eggplant seed, pepper seed, tomato seed.

AUGUST.—Eggplant plants, pepper plants, okra, sorghum, radish, carrots, collard plants, strawberries, celery seed, Irish potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.—Strawberries, radishes, onion seed, beets, cabbage seed, cauliflower, lettuce seed, Irish potatoes, spinach, carrots, beets, Dwarfs Essex Rape.

NOVEMBER.—Onion sets, grapefruit trees, kumquat trees, lime trees, lemon trees, palm trees, grape vines, Irish potatoes, peach trees, fig trees, onions, spinach, celery plants, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, beets, carrots, English peas.

He adds that any family can have six or more fresh vegetables direct from the garden every day in the year and fresh fruit every day from the orchard.

"This information, which he says is far from being complete, covering as it does only common market crops, comes from high authority, and justifies every statement we have made as to the possibilities of agricultural life and all the comforts attending it."

Will Go to St. Cloud.

Editor National Tribune: I am going to the St. Cloud Colony in Florida the first of August with the idea of making my permanent home there.

I came to Alabama seven years ago to better my health, and found the Southern climate a great improvement to my health. I can't see why so many of the old comrades will stick to that cold, disagreeable climate of the North. The climate of the South is such a mild, pleasant and healthy climate so near by. Let them come to Florida and be convinced for themselves. My next-door neighbor came here one year ago from Manatee, South Florida, having lived there for five years, and he wants to go to St. Cloud Colony, as he was at Kissimmee and saw some of the St. Cloud Colony, and liked it; thinks it a fine location.

I served four years in the 23d Ohio, McKinley and Hayes's regiment. I have bought a number of lots in the Colony, hoping to still better my condition as to health and financially. Will be a number of people go from here to the Colony.

My seven years' residence here has proven that ex-Confederate soldiers make the best of neighbors. Come to St. Cloud and improve yourselves in health, which will prolong your lives and will be to your interest financially.—G. W. Penn, Cherokee, Ala.

ST. CLOUD COLONY.

A Home for Veterans in Land of Fruits and Flowers.

35,000 Acres Secured for Colonization Purposes, Situated on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, Between Lakes Tohopekaliga